The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROPR'

VOTE AGAINST BEAVER.

Even if there was no law against the payment of wages in store orders says the *Patriot*, the fact that it is a dangerous method of oppressing workingmen should have served to restrain any employer who was not entirely heartless from adopting that plan of compensating labor. The statute simply imposes a penalty and provides a means of punishing that which is within itself an injustice. A man who is willing to be unjust and even goes so far as to seek expedients for evading the law on the subject is not fit to be governor of Pennsylvania.

No workingman can assert his manhood under an employer that defrauds him by paying his wages all or part in store orders. No argument is needed to prove this. Every workingman who has ever been unfortunate enough to have had the experience knows this. The acceptance of store orders seem to be optional with the men. That is to say there is a pretence kept up that it makes no difference with the relation of the employer and employe whether orders are taken or not, but any one knows that this is a deceptive pretence. The workingman who accepts no store orders is soon dispensed with for the reason that one of the means of making money out of him is cut off.

It has been clearly proved that the firm of which General James A. Beaver is President has been imposing store orders on its men in place of money. General Beaver certainly knew that he was violating the law which prohibits that method of payment, and if he didn't know that he understood that he was taking an unjust advantage of the men in compelling them to buy from a store in which he had a pecuniary interest, thus enabling him to make a double profit from their labor. Any attempt to deny that fact is adding another deception to the injustice already inflicted. The workingmen of the State will understand this if General Beaver doesn't and if they would do justice to themselves they will vote against Beaver.

Gov. Black: "There's Gen. Beaver, I've got him on my—I've got him on my list."

Cameron: "He never will be missed—no, he never will be missed."

The largest manufacturer of York, Pa., and one of the leading Republicans is A. B. Farquhar. At the recent call made by the York Democrats on Governor Black, Mr. Farquhar was present and in a pointed little speech declared he would support the Democratic candidate. The Baltimore *Sun* reports him as follows:

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, the great manufacturer and a prominent Republican, who followed Mr. Black was enthusiastically received. After paying a warm tribute to the late Judge Jere. S. Black for his warfare in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania against the rule of monopolies and rings, Mr. Farquhar, alluding to the Democratic nominee for Governor, said: "No one else is so fitted by natural inheritance, ability and inclination for carrying out the great work begun by his father. Chauncy Black is emphatically the candidate of the people. There is nothing in his good heart, clean record or platform that any Republican might not honestly and consistently support. I do not see how he can fail to receive the support of every workingman in the Commonwealth. He has always been their true and consistent friend. The oppressed are quick to see their true friends and will always cleave to them. They are not often imposed upon by demagogues. For one I will not lose this opportunity and will promise to always vote with you when you nominate such a candidate. Although a Republican, I have a right to speak. In conclusion, let me say that I will indorse Chauncy F. Black for Governor, and will renominate him as the people's candidate. If elected he will be the Governor of the whole people. He reveres the law, and while trampling upon no vested rights, he will use the whole power of his great intellect, trained by twenty-five years of study, to purify the State government and secure equal rights and the prosperity of all our citizens."

The Republican onslought upon the Democratic ticket will be directed against the candidates for assembly. Messrs. Woodward and Rhone have received a unanimous nomination, it is reasonable to expect that they will have the same hearty endorsement at the ballot box from Democratic voters. We think the rads will find themselves fooled if they expect to defeat part of the Democratic county ticket.

In the Prohibition convention at Harrisburg, last week, the preacher delegates numbered 138. There were 55 lawyers and 19 doctors in the convention, while the trades and laboring people were represented by 371 delegates.

RESTRICTION, NOT PROTECTION.

The chapter on the tariff in the Democratic campaign text book, which has been the subject of some criticism, has been very forcibly illustrated by an array of facts and figures on the labor question higly important andconvincing. The case is stated thus:

The professed policy of the Republican party in opposing a reduction of the tariff is protection to American labor and industries. A glance at the census statistics of population and those engaged in the various gainful avocations is sufficient to demonstrate that this claim is false and hypocritical—that their tariff is restrictive and not protective. According to the census of 1880, the total population of the United States was 50,155,783. Of this population the total number engaged in all gainful occupations was as follows:

Agriculture	7,670,493
Professional and personal	4,074,238
Manufacturing, mechanical and mining	3,837,112
Trade and transportation	1,810,256

The principle subdivisions of said total occupied in manufacturing, mechanical and mining were:

Carpenters and joiners	373,143
Milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses	285,401
Miners	234,228
Blacksmiths	172,726
Boot and shoemakers	194.079
Cotton mill operatives	169;771
Tailors and tailoresses	133,756
Painters and varnishers	128,556
Iron and steel workers	114,539
Masons (brick and stone)	102,473
Machinists	101,130
Woolen mill operatives	98,010
Engineers and firemen	79,628

The Democratic policy is to commence at the head of the list and as far as pos sible do equal and exact justice to the whole 50,155,783 the 17,392,099 in all occupations, and all others to the foot of the column including of course the manufacturers. The Republican policy, as exemplified by its practice is to commence near the foot of the list, and protect the manufacturers, regardless and at the expense of the farmers and those in other occupations. But even in this small effort, they fail by practically restricting the manufacturers to a home market of 50,000,000 consumers, instead of allowing them a better policy to supply the 2,000,000,000 in the markets of the world.

Democrats should be watchful so the legislative ticket gets the full vote, and the work of the convention ratified on the entire ticket.

"The Tocsin," the official Journal of the Plasterers' National Union, says:

"The nomination of Maxwell Stevenson for Congressman-at-Large by the Democratic Convention is a direct recognition of the claims of organized labor. With such a man in the field who is in himself the embodiment of all the principles which Labor has been contending for, and which is far beetter than a mere platform of meaningless phrases, it behooves every friend of the cause to plan and work for his success from now until the day of election. The defeat of Mr. Stevenson would be the severest possible blow ever inflicted upon the cause of Labor. The organs of Capital will antagonize him secretly, if not openly, and if Labor does not come to his support to secure his election, it might as well 'put up its shutters' for aye. Our opportunity is at hand.

Blaine is about to make a speech, Democrats should hold their ears, says the Bellefonte *Republican*. Yes, for the braying of an ass is not pleasant.

The Republican papers are trying to fool their readers by talking of dissatisfaction with the state and county tickets. We admit there is great dissatisfaction, but happily it is the Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Democratic nominees—because our nominees are all good men, were fairly and unanimously nominated is why the rads have the belly-ache over it, while the Democrats feel real good.

No good Democrat can say ought against any man on our state or county ticket. No kicker or belly-aching rad can show that there was any thing else but fair and square work in the Democratic state convention and fair and square work in the county convention, and in the latter greater harmony and unanimity than ever existed in any previous convention. If the Republicans could fool a few Democrats to become kickers, it's what they would like and then laugh at the dupes. Democrats stand by your nominees.

There is great dissatisfaction everywhere with the Democratic ticket among Republicans. That's the way when you have a gem of a ticket.

Rev. J. M. Palmer, the Prohibition candidate for Congressman-at-large, is a negro. If this colored gentleman had remained in the Republican ranks for recognition, his color would have needed to turn white before he would get it The northern Republican love for the man and brother is all bosh.

HUMILIATING.

Quay, in 1882: "Dear Beaver, don't talk."

Quay, in 1886: "Dear Beaver, slip off to California."

Voters who have been clamoring for men who are not identified with grasping corporations can not now refuse to vote for Chauncy F. Black. Mr. Black, like his illustrious father, has been the champion of the people as against the wrongs of the monopolists. Mr. Black's voice and pen have dealt monopolists some of the most stunning blows. The farmer especially, should cast his vote for Mr. Black for Governor, because he has been the advocate of the interests of the agriculturists at all times.

The working man has ever had in Chauncy F. Black a sincere friend and advocate. The masses in general will find him devoted to them on every public question.

These important facts are not and can not be denied. Hence the REPORTER asserts that it is the sacred duty of the people the toilers to come to Mr. Black's support. He is the man, in every sense of the word, whom they have professed to be looking for, and they will be guilty of the grossest inconsistency if they do not vote for him now that the opportunity is given.

Where is Gen. Beaver? We would like to inform him that there is a Wolfe prowling around and likely to get into his sheep fold. Dear Beaver, come home.

A dispatch from Reading, Aug. 27 says: There are complaints from numerous districts in Berks, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties in regard to the drought now prevailing, no rain having fallen for some weeks. The storms which were so frequent and often severe during the summer in this section of the State did not reach those localities, and the crops are suffering, The streams are drying up, the earth is parched, and corn has been greatly damaged. Information received to-day from more than twenty townships shows that unless there is rain soon the yield of corn and potatoes will fall off over one-half.

We think Beaver should insist on talking in spite of Quay's admonition, even if he does talk all nonsense—for a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.

As to Mr Wallace being a candidate for congress in this district J. H. Lambert says in the Philadelphia Press:

Senator Wallace told me on Saturday that it is useless to talk of running him for Congress; that he would not think of it or consent under any circumstances. Nobody doubts that he would have the nomination tendered him by merely indicating his willingness to serve, but he says there are several Democrats in the district who have sought the nomination, and he believes one of them should have it. From what is learned of the situation in the district the nomination will probably lie between Andrew Reed, of Mifflin; James K. Hall, of Elk, and ex-Senator Peale of Clinton.

Republicans are looking up the law to see what premium there is on Wolfe scalps, the tracks of the animal are getting "too fresh" for them.

General Beaver is expected home from his California trip one of these days. Quay's "Dear Beaver, don't talk," is not intended to prevent the General from lecturing on Pacific coast sights. Why didn't Quay go to a deaf and dumb asylum for his candidate, the sign language would not have been understood by the people, and any "motion" would have been in order.

The Clinton county delegate elections last Saturday resulted in favor of Hipple for senator over Caldwell. Clearfield will present Flynn and Centre Meek.

The Centre county Prohibitionists have made the following nomination, Robert Glen, of Ferguson township, and R. B. Hartman, of Millheim, for the Legislature; C. E. Murray, of Philipsburg, for Prothonotary.

They expect to have a thorough campaign and make things hot on the cold water issue.

What bothers the rads of this county just now is, where to get material to offset Woodward, Rhone, Schafer and Meyer. Can't match 'em.

Amid all the crazy feats attempted for notoriety, there remains one not yet thought of perhaps, viz: What fool will attempt to cross the American continent from Jersey to Frisco, backwards on foot? Here's one more chance to get fame.

Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 29.—Samuel Jefferson, of this place, died yesterday morning at the age of one hundred and four years. Jefferson was a colored barber, who formerly resided in Washington, and occasionally shaved Wilkes Booth.

LARGE GATHERING OF PROHIBITIONISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Convention Composed of 644 Delegates, Mostly War Veterans, Clergymen and Mechanics—Nineteen Doctors and No undertakers—Opening with Prayer and Song.

Harrisburg, Aug. 25.—Before Chairman A. A. Barker of the State Committee called the Prohibition State Convention to order this morning fifty children on the stage sang "Coming By and By," in the chorus of which the 500 delegates in the hall joined. A half hours service of prayer and song, conducted by Rev. M. J. Fiery of Blair county, followed. In the midst of the devotional exercises the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe entered the hall, and the delegates, with one accord, stopped singing and applauded lustily. Mr. Wolfe quietly took his seat, without in any manner recognizing the demonstration as intended for him.

Mr. Barker named S. D. Hunter for temporary Chairman, and Mr. Hunter was elected.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Credentials showed that there were 644 delegates present, and upon its adoption A. A. Stevens of Blair was made the permanent Chairman. The report of the Committe on Rules, which gives the President of the Convention power to appoint the Committee on Resolutions, which is limited to fifteen members, was adopted. A rule was also adopted that all resolutions offered should be referred without debate, and a flood of resolutions were read and sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

Some feeling was engendered at this point over a motion to suspend the rules and allow Mrs. Van Kirk of Allegheny county to read a resolution. The motion was so clearly carried that the Chair did not put the negative, whereupon Mr. Wilson of Philadelphia excitedly insisted that the negative vote should be counted. The Chair ruled this out of order, and a sharp retort was made by Mr. Wilson, which created something of a sensation. When Mrs. Van Kirk read her resolution, which was one strongly declaring in favor of female suffrage, there were hisses in the hall, at which loud cries of "shame!" and "Put them out" were heard. Mr. Garrett of Philadelphia, in an indignant manner, began to denounce "the man who would hiss a woman," and the situation was becoming critical, but the wise counsels of the Chair arrested a disagreeable scene.

On motion of Swoger of Allegheny it was determined that the State Central Committee shall consist of one delegate from each legislative district. It was then ordered that each county should send the names of its members to be put on the committe to the Secretary of the Convention, so that he could complete the list and report it to the convention to-morrow.

By general consent all the delegates who had been soldiers in the war stood up and were counted. One hundred and forty-eight responded, and three cheers and a tiger were given "for the old flag."

Samuel P. Godwin announced that he had received a message from Mr. St. John, sending his greetings to the convention, and saying that he was on his way to meet Blaine at a Maine Phillippi. [Cheers.]

On motion, all clergyman delegates were requested to stand up and be counted. The count was made while the Convention sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." One hundred and thirty-eight clergymen responded. When a call was made for the lawyers, the count was fifty-five.

An excited delegate said that it had been charged that the Prohibition party was a rich man's party. But it was a poor man's party,' he said 'and now let's take a count of the mechanics.' This proposition was agreed to, and 371 delegates stood up. [Cheers.] Then 27 teachers stood up, and 19 doctors. When the undertakers were asked to stand up some one cried out, 'This is no funeral,' and the Chair remarked, 'The kind of undertakers we want to stand up are those who undertake to knock us out.'

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m.

At the re-assembling of the convention the Chairman announced that the nominations of candidates was in order.

Chas. S. Wolf was then nominated for governor by acclamation amid the wildest applause. A banner bearing the portrait of the candidate was brought to the front of the stage and was greeted with cheers.

A. A. Barker, of Cambria, was nominated for Lieut. Governor by acclamation.

Charles L. Hawley, of Lackawanna, was nominated for Auditor General by acclamation.

John N. Emery, of Lawrence county, was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Rev. John M. Palmer, colored, from Pittsburg, was nominated for Congressman-at-Large by acclamation.

The candidates were escorted to the Speaker's desk, and each in turn presented to the convention. All made short speeches.

A. A. Stevens, of Blair, was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee. The convention closed by singing the long meter doxology.

John W. Cummings met with a horrible death Monday by being drawn between the rolls of the rolling mill of Anderson, Depew & Co., in Alleghany City. He was lubricating the journals when his arm was caught, and he was dragged through a space of less than three inches crushing him to jelly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

For Wasting Diseases of Children,

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by Physicians. Take no other. sept

A GREAT FLOOD IN MANDALAY.

Many Persons Drowned and Fifty Thousand People Homeless.

Mandalay, Aug. 24.—One of the banks of the Irrawady river burst in this city yesterday. The break was 300 yards in length and so rapid was the flow of water that in a few moments the whole district was flooded from four to twenty feet deep. Engineers at once cut the dam south of the city to allow the waters to subside. But the result of this maneuvre is as yet unknown. Fifty thousand persons are to-day homeless in the city, their houses and possessions having been either submerged or destroyed. A number of persons were drowned by the sudden inrush of waters—how many has not yet been ascertained. The flooded district had within its territory many of the food supply stores, and all of these were swept away. The result will be an approach to a famine among the homeless population. The river will not fall sufficiently to permit any attempts at reconstruction of the broken embankment until November. The British military operations are seriously interfered with by the overflow.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF COAL LAND.

C. F. Berwind and E. J. Berwind, of Philadelp., purchased of Mary O White and others, a large tract of coal land in Westmoreland, Clearfield and Jefferson counties, upon which there are a number of valuable mines, for a consideration of $425,000.

Andrew Sutton and W. A. Diehl, aged 28 and 25 years respectively, were killed on the Pennsylvania railroad last Saturday night near Lilly's station. The bodies were found about 3 o'clock a. m. The body of Sutton was found half a mile east of the station and the body of Diehl seven-eights of a mile east. They were last seen about 8.30 o'clock going east on a freight and it is supposed they were killed by a west bound engine when they were getting off. Diehl's body was cut to pieces, portions of it being found for half a mile along the track. Both were unmarried and were industrious men. They worked for D. K. Willhelm in a saw mill at Ben's Creek.

Gen. Beaver in all his travels through the wilds of California never met a wolf When he gets back he will find a mighty big one quite close at home, and by way of precaution, the REPORTER would advise the General not to come home via Lewisburg.

The Adams express company's office in Philadelphia was robbed of $29,000 the other day. The money was in a package and given to one of the clerks to put in the safe for Shamokin, but when the safe arrived at Shamokin the money was not in it, and has not yet been traced. The clerk has been arrested and put in prison on suspicion, but asserts he is innocent.

This is a big robbery, but still the express company is guilty of a bigger one—it robs the public of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in excessive charges for carrying packages. We consider the company the boss robbers of the age and the public will shed no tears over its loss. The express company will make it all up in less than a week by its systematic robbery of the public.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

On Saturday last, the writer took the 6.50 train at Centre Hall in response to an invitation to attend a picnic near Coburn. The Liberty Union Sunday School invited the Georges Valley school to join them and the Coburn school in spending the day thus pleasantly. The day was a bright one though very warm. The speakers invited and present were Revs. Deitzler, Yearick and Fischer. The music furnished for the occasion was by the brass band of Millheim and the different schools. The Millheim band sustained its good reputation. George's Valley school, which is exclusively Lutheran, turned out splendidly. Despite the predictions that the school would fail in its maintenance as a Lutheran school, and that there would be a feeble representation at the picnic, when the time came for the arrival of George's Valley, it was there about 200 strong. With but a very few exceptions, this number was lawfully there as the George's Valley school. Samuel Harter, the modest superintendent, together with the pastor of the church, headed the procession, that alighted from 37 conveyances, for the woods, where it was received with a song of welcome from the schools already on the ground. After speeches delivered by the above named speakers, the heavily laden baskets of a most generous hearted class of people were opened, and their contents spread before anxiously awaiting eyes and appetites. The writer tried to do justice to half a dozen invitations, and by the aid of a timely digestor pulled through safely. "Augsburg Songs" were used by the Georges Valley school and the music rendered most satisfactorily. The book advertised itself to such an extent that there will be a call for many copies by persons not fortunate enough as yet, to possess it. Andrew Harter was present and gracefully manipulated the Liberty Union and Coburn schools. Taking it altogether, this was one of the most enjoyable picnics that it has been the pleasure of the writer to attend for many years. Many thanks to the Liberty Union school for the excellent arrangement of the picnic and the invitation to the Georges Valley school to attend and enjoy the same. *

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN A COLLIERY NEAR SCRANTON.

Scranton, Aug. 30.—An explosion of gas occurred in the Fairlawn colliery, resulting in the death of five men and seriously injuring two others.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Six Hundred People Killed—Villages Destroyed and Towns Wrecked.

Athens, Aug. 28.—Greece has again been visited by an earthquake, which has been most disastrous in the Morea, and in which the loss of life, according to the best information, reaches the enormous figure of 600. The village of Pyrgo and the town of Philiatra, both situated on the western coast of the Morea, were the chief sufferers, and these furnish, it is believed, all that have perished. In Pyrgo not a house is left standing, while Philiatra is almost swept from the face of the globe, swallowed up in the convulsions of the earth. The shocks were experienced throughout the entire of Greece in a greater or less degree. In the town of Zante every house was damaged and the inhabitants fled in terror to the open country.

Rome, Aug. 28.—Several towns in Italy were also visited by the earthquake, but not to any serious extent, Naples, Brindisi, Foggia, Caserta and Taranto being of the number. Later despatches say that among the towns in Italy where the earthquake was felt are Syracuse, Reggio, Calabria, Potenza, Pozzuoli, Bari and Avellino. The people were panic-stricken and took refuge in the fields and churches.

THE GRANGERS OPEN.

The Attendance Increasing Every Day.

The Grangers Inter-State picnic at Williams' Grove was formally opened yesterday by Leonard Rhone, Worthy Master of the State Grange, and Rev. James Calder, D.D. Worthy State Lecturer in the presence of 10,000 people,

The large space was covered with all sorts of machinery, which was put in motion at a late hour in the morning. There were numerous sights to see that every person endeavored to reap the greatest benefit from. Representatives from almost every State in the Union were present. The sleeping accommodations did not fully meet the demands, and additional buildings for that purpose were under the course of erection yesterday. The rain created some excitement in the early part of the day, but the sun shone towards noon and everything assured a lively appearance. Attractions upon what to squander your superfluous money are there in abundance and ready to rope you in.

FOR SALE.—A new two-story house and lot with stable, at Centre Hall station. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

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The following are some of the reasons why the Little Giant Fence Loom is the universal favorite:

1st. It being the first perfect machine, and fully covered by patents issued in 1884, the purchaser need have no fear of trouble in using it. It is no experiment; it has been thoroughly tested.

2d. It is the simplest and easiest worked, having no bed platforms to haul about or stake down, or levers, ratchets, or clap-traps to get out of order, or break.

3d. The wires can be stretched the full length of fence desired, before commencing to weave.

4th. It will weave, with ease, two, three, four or five double strands, of No. 8 to No. 16 wire, and any size pickets, from common building lath to those two inches thick, and any width.

Sold by the Logan Machine Works at Bellefonte.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE

—IS A WELL-KNOWN REMEDY FOR—

TETTER — ERYSIPELAS — SCROFULA

FLESH-WOUNDS, FELONS, BOILS, ULCERS, BURNS, SCALDS, CHAPPED-HANDS, PILES, CHILBLAINS, AND RUNNING SORES.

Sent by Mail, post-paid, for 25 CENTS.

Address, S. W. SMITH, Centre Hall, Pa.

☞ You must now make your money out of the Barn and Poultry yard, with the LEHIGH CATTLE POWDER, to purify the Blood and cleanse the System, thereby prevent and cure disease in Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

DUVOY'S HORSE & MULE POWDER, for all diseases of the Blood, Muscles and Nervous System, and save the 37 to 50 per cent. of food lost as indigested, in the ordinary way of feeding.

FARMER'S UNION CATTLE POWDER, in 7 lb. bags, for dairy use; to increase quantity and quality of Milk, Fat, Butter, Flesh and Eggs, and to give nature such ingredients as it needs to yield the largest profits.

DAIRY-MEN'S CATTLE POWDER, (for the same use as the Farmer's Union,) in 5 lb. bags, for 50 Cents per bag.

GAMBRINUS PULVER, The Liver Remedy,

JAPANESE CORN CURE, for Corns and Bunions.

UNION ROACH, RAT, MICE and ANT EXTERMINATOR, Never Fails.

DAIRY, POULTRY and DOCTOR BOOKS, with Goods Free.

For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

9jun6m.

FOR SALE.

A new two-story dwelling house and lot with good stable near the railroad. If desired the purchaser can have one or more acres of ground ¼ mile east of station.

Also, building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, prices $75 to $125 per lot, on easy terms. Apply to FRED KURTZ. tf

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The forest fires in Wisconsin continue and the Superior region is reported "well burnt over." Fresh fires are raging along the Upper Chippewa. Around Green Bay the damage is heavy but the greatest loss is in the Oconto district. The village of Deperetoo, a few miles south of Fort Howard, has suffered greatly. On the 9th a conflagration broke out there which destroyed 51 buildings, including a church and several stores.

—The Geddes & Bertrand Mill, in Secret Canyon, Nevada, was burned on the 16th. Loss $200,000. The dry goods store of C. B. Parsons, in Burlington, Iowa, was partially burned on the 15th. Loss $60,000, fully insured. The residence of Antonio Martinez, north of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on the 16th, with its contents causing a loss of $25,000. The building was owned by Isaac S. George, and was valued at $15,000. The two and three-story brick buildings at 204x210 Elizabeth street, New York, used by the Brush Electric Light Company as a lighting station for a district covering two miles, were burned on the 16th. The entire district lighted from the tation was in darkness on the 16th The loss is estimated at from $70,000 to $80,000.

—A boiler in the carpenter shop of Periner & Webster, in Ashland, Wisconsin, burst on the 16th. Five persons were killed and two wounded. There was a lack of water in the boiler.

—An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, near Lenape station, on the 15th, by placing two heavy logs across the track at a curve on a high embankment. A freight train running very slow ran into the obstruction, and the engine was thrown from the track.

—Dr. William Cruice, of Philadelphia, was taken with a fit while bathing at Spring Lake on the 15th and was drowned in water less than three feet deep. Vivian M. Shaw, of Morristown, New Jersey, was drowned at the same place. He was attacked with cramps. Tobroff Peterson, and two women, Christina Fenders and Christena Hansen, all Swedes, were drowned in Raritan bay, on the 16th. They were out rowing and the boat capsized.

—A wind storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a brilliant display of electricity, visited Chicago on the 16th. A large brick building in course of erection and a new frame house were blown down. A number of chimneys were destroyed.

—A heavy wind and rain storm visited the vicinity of Aberdeen, Dakota, on the 16th, and swept over a fifty-mile radius, doing more damage than any previous storm. At Newark four persons were killed and one fatally injured. Among the victims were the wife and child of John Oakes, and Mrs. Waite. The names of the other persons were not ascertained. Mrs. Felix Broussard, of New Iberia, Louisiana, threw herself under a train on the 16th, and was killed. She was a widow and 39 years old. She had been a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia, and was also a somnambulist. It is supposed that she was in a somnambulic state at the time of the occurrence. The storm in Marion County, West Virginia, on the 16th, was very severe. Dunkard Mill Run rose suddenly and the entire family of John Souderly, consisting of his wife and four children, were drowned.

—Colonel Cecil Valentine, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, died at the Toronto General Hospital on the 15th. He went to Toronto with the Knights of Pythias, and to several persons said he was commissioned by the United States Government to visit Canada and investigate the fishery dispute. The cause of death is said to be the bursting of a blood vessel.

—A courier arrived at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on the 15th, with despatches from Lieutenant Richards, dated Baquechi, Mexico, in which he said Indians ambushed and killed John O'Brien, John Thompson and B. Hatcher, and wounded two men named Floyd and McLean.

—The dead body of Miss Lou Mabbitt, who was abducted a week ago from her home, near Young America, Indiana, by Amos Green, has been found near Lafayette. The girl's head was beaten in, as though with a club. Green is still at large. Mr. Davis, Station Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Huron Station, Ohio, was murdered by a tramp on the 17th. Mr. Davis was endeavoring to put the tramp out of the station when he received a fatal stab. The tramp was caught, taken to a neighboring tree and hanged by citizens. During an altercation in Chicago on the 16th, Frank Packard hit Dr. F. L. Trowbridge with his fist, and knocked him down. He died in a few minutes, it is supposed from heart disease, superinduced by Packard's blow.

—Several attempts were made by miscreants in Chicago on the 17th to wreck trains on the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railroads. Detectives are at work and several arrests have been made. The police of South Chicago found a bomb on the track of the Lake Shore road near the depot in the afternoon. It was of gas pipe, 18 inches long, both ends being plugged with wood. It was taken to the lake shore and exploded.

—Benjamin Johnson and W. C. Finley were killed by Dr. Lister, near Cayuga, Mississippi, on the 14th. They had attacked the doctor, and Finley cut him in the arm and breast with a knife. Dr. Lister was tried on the 16th, and discharged on the ground that he had acted in self-defence.

—Unfavorable reports are being received from every part of Eastern Texas respecting cotton, which, owing either to rains or extreme hot weather, is shedding its forms rapidly. If this continues long it will destroy the top crop, which will reduce the yield at least one-third.

—The business portion of Tulare, California, was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss, $250,000, insurance light. The fire was of incendiary origin.

—The steamboat Sylvan Dell ran into a row boat containing four men on the 17th, on the East River. Thos. Murtha, aged 30, jumped overboard and was drowned. The others clung to the wreck and were picked up.

—A despatch from Duluth says the steamboat Queen of the Lake, the only boat on Lake Vermilion, has been burned and is a total loss. She was used as a pleasure boat, and was nearly new. She was valued at $40,000.

—The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, was called to order in Harrisburg on the 18th by Chairman Hensel of the State Committee. Mortimer F. Elliott was chosen permanent chairman. The nominees were: For Governor, Chauncey F. Black; Lieutenant Governor, Robert B. Ricketts; Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson Africa; Auditor General, Wm. J. Brennan, and Congressman-at-Large, Maxwell Stevenson. The platform reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1884; favors a just and fair revision of the revenue laws; endorses the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Pattison; desires the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; and the prevention of hiring out convict labor; favors the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated and arbitration extended and enforced, and a suitable apprenticeship act for the purpose of creating a better class of artisans and mechanics; the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years in workshops or factories, and the strict enforcement of the laws relating to pluck-me-stores and store orders; declares that personal estate should be made to pay its just share of taxation.

—A despatch from Mason, Nebraska, says Enoch Young was shot and killed by a man named Vinson in Rotten Valley on the 17th. Young was endeavoring to serve a summons on Vinson in a legal proceeding to stop him from cultivating a certain piece of land about which there was a dispute. "Dock" Stevens and "Burt" Pierce had a fight on a train between Huson and Shoals, Indiana, on the 17th. One used brass knuckles, the other a knife. Both were mortally injured. Information has been received at Fort Smith, Arkansas, of a tragedy in the Cherokee Nation, ten miles above Webber's Falls. Lock Langley and Thomas Monroe had a quarrel about some stock breaking into a field. On the 15th Monroe and his family started for church. They were overtaken by Langley, who was armed with a double-barreled shot gun. After some words Langley shot and killed Monroe and his eldest son, Allen. This crime comes under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Courts.

Nellie Barry was drowned in Cargamond lake, Connecticut, on the 14th. The boat she was in capsized. John Donovan, to whom she was to have been married, has lost his reason as a consequence of the sad affair. It is now reported from Fortress Monroe that three sailors of the training ship Constellation—Emil Olsen, Peter Larsen and N. Doland—were drowned on August 3d while endeavoring to recover the remains of Cadet Schley.

—James O'Neill stabbed his mother-in-law, Margaret Cavanaugh, and his wife, in Boston, on the 18th. It is feared their wounds are mortal. O'Neill said he had been in this country but a few days, and that he came to kill his wife who proceeded him, after taking $200 from him.

—On the 18th fire destroyed Trafford & Co.'s tin shop, the South Florida railway depot, Paramore's livery stable, the Lakeview Hotel, Rand's warehouse and several small buildings in Sandford, Florida. Loss $65,000; insurance $11,000.

—A despatch fram Quebec says it is reported that all the cattle in Levis Quarantine will be at once killed to prevent the spread of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The herds are owned by Andrew Allen, Dr. Craik and A. Dawes of Montreal; Senator Cochrane, of Compton, and S. J. Hill, of St. Paul. The cost of the herds foot up $200,000.

—An accident occurred on the Narrow Guage Railroad near Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 18th. A bridge over the West river, sixty feet above the water, broke under the weight of a mixed train, and the cars went down with the structure. Two men were killed, and seven injured.

—Levi Killian was killed at Jarrett's brickyard, near Ephrata, Penna., on the 18th, by a cave-in. A boiler, used to generate steam for a threshing machine engine, near Vermontville, Michigan, exploded on the 17th, killing E. Darrow and Leonard Garringer.

—The carpet firm of Judson & Co., of Chicago, confessed judgment on the 18th, on notes aggregating $72,000. The holders are the Kensington National Bank, of Philadelphia, $32,762; Eighth National Bank, of Philadelphia, $27,578; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, and the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, $4236.

—The Lewiston Steam Mill Company of Lewiston, Maine, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $167,800, of which $58,000 is contingent, $45,000 of the same being paper of C. F. Williams and Russell, Sheen & Co., of Boston. The personal property of the company is estimated at $60,000. No estimate is made of the value of the other property.

—George Snelling, Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery, in Boston, was arrested on the 18th, charged with embezzling $40,000 of the company's funds. He was placed under $50,000 bonds.

—Graham successfully navigated the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls on the 19th with his head protruding from the barrel. James Scott, a fisherman, of Lewiston, attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids in a cork suit. His dead body was picked up at Lewiston one hour later.

—Louis Hilbert was stabbed and killed by William Watkins, in the Aurora Distillery, at Aurora, Indiana, on the 19th. Watkins was arrested, but shortly afterward was taken from jail and hanged to the shafting in the distillery. Watkins had demanded time from Hilbert, which the latter refused. Robert Harmon, colored, beat his wife to death on the 19th, at their home near Prosperity, South Carolina.

—The Acting Comptroller of the Currency on the 19th authorized the First National Bank of Worthington, Minnesota, to begin business with a capital of $75,000.

—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, on the 19th, issued a call for $15,000,000 of the three per cent. loan of 1882. It will mature October 1st.

—Wm. H. League, 15 years old, was at the house of relatives in Baltimore on the 19th, and while playing said he was tired of life. He walked into a shed and shot himself in the head. The wound is thought to be mortal.

—Four masked men entered the house of Farmer William Manning, in Shenango Township, Pa., on the 19th, and at the point of a revolver compelled him to surrender $3,000, which he had collected the day before.

—A verdict of guilty of murder, with the penalty of death, was rendered against all the Anarchist prisoners in Chicago on the 20th, except Neebe, who was given fifteen years' imprisonment.

—William P. White, a well-known insurance man of Baltimore, was arrested on the 20th on the charge of having embezzled $1500 belonging to the Western Assurance Company, of Toronto, Canada. A civil writ was also served on him for the recovery of the money. William E. Levering, a young man, collection clerk for Wilson, Colston & Co., bankers of Baltimore, was arrested on the 20th on the charge of failing to account for $1500 collected. Levering has been prominently connected with a leading church.

—The Chicago police on the 20th, found two bombs on the tracks of the Lake Shore Company at the stock yards. They were about as large and nearly as round as a base ball.

—A despatch from Nogales, Arizona, says: News has been received of the destruction of the town of Sarie, in Sonora, by floods, on the 14th and 15th. The place had a population of 700. Not a house was left standing. No estimate of the damage or loss of life is given. Mrs. Beach, her little son, and another lady, went to the river at Dallas, Texas, on the 19th to bathe. When they reached the river they found a man sitting on the bank, and allowed the boy to go in bathing, but did not go in themselves. The boy got beyond his depth, when the mother plunged in to rescue him. Her struggles were ineffectual, and the man on the bank went to the rescue of mother and son. He was also caught by the current and carried down, all three being drowned before assistance could reach them. While running to a fire in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 19th, John H. Dickinson was seized with a hemorrhage and died in five minutes.

—A storm has been raging at Galveston since the 19th. On the 20th all communications by telegraph and rail had been cut off. The water, as in 1885, extends twelve miles inland, also cutting off communication with Virginia Point. On the 20th a telegram was received at New Orleans saying, "The city has been flooded all day. About two feet of water is now on the Strand going toward the beach. The water gets deeper and deeper. At the beach it is over fifteen feet deep. Houses are floating through the streets near the beach." At last accounts the water was subsiding. Six persons are reported to have been drowned. Telegrams from Sabine Pass, Texas, say that town is covered with water to the depth of two feet.

—A despatch from Elmira, New York, says: Elbert P. Cook, who was president of the Cook & Hackett bank, of Havana, New York, and who some time ago embezzled all the available funds of the bank, went to Buenos Ayres, where he was joined by his wife and four daughters. A young man named Gluck, from Indianapolis, an inmate of the family, on July 11th, shot and killed Mr. Cook, and also his daughter, Thankful. Gluck then beat Mrs. Cook on the head with the butt of the pistol until she was insensible, and then committed suicide by taking chloroform. It is supposed he was insane.

—Isaac and Solomon D. Frank, dealers in cattle, at West Point, Montgomery county, Pa., have failed, with liabilities, so far as known, about $13,000; assets, about $4000. The members of the firm have been missing since the 17th.

—The assignment of S. R. Payson, which was filed in Boston on the 20th, shows the assets to be over $1,200,000, as against liabilities of $350,000. The assignment covers all of Payson's real and personal property.

—The business failures occurring during the past seven days number for the United States 161 and for Canada 25, or a total of 186 as compared with a total of 157 last week. The increase this week was in the Middle and Pacific States and Canada.

—The Weymouth Iron Company (nail manufacturers), with offices in Boston and plant in Weymouth, Massachusetts, stopped payment and manufacture on the 20th. The trouble was caused by losses by the floods last spring and the suspension of the Bridgewater Iron Company. The last certificate of the condition of the company was as follows: Assets—Real Estate, $70,000; machinery, $30,000; cash and debts receivable, $48,205; stock, material, etc., $121,967; profit and loss, $42,170. Total, $312,342. Liabilities—Capital stock, $150,000; debts, $162,342. Total, $312,342.

HE (a few weeks after marriage)—"Now, in making that improvement in our house, we might use to advantage a part of that $20,000 you said you were going to give me after the wedding." She—"Well, dear, as soon as you place the $60,000 you told me you had in the bank to my credit, as you promised me you would, I'll give you a third of it."

It is never too late with us so long as we are still aware of our faults and bear them impatiently; so long as noble aspirations, eager for conquest, stir within us.

CONGRESSMEN'S HABITS.

Senators and Representatives Who Indulge in Smoking, Chewing or Snuffing.

I was surprised one day in the White House to see Senator Edmunds take out a package of fine cut chewing tobacco and put a good-sized quid into his mouth. I thought that must be due to the order said to have been issued by the President prohibiting smoking in the White House. But upon inquiry I found that the report about such an order having been issued was a fiction. Smoking goes on in the White House the same as ever. It was due to the force of habit that Mr. Edmunds took out his tobacco pouch, as he is an inveterate chewer. On inquiry I found that of the seventy-six Senators fourteen chew tobacco, and fifty-eight use it in one form or another, while of the three hundred and twenty-five members of the House only a few abstain wholly from tobacco. Over half the Southern members both smoke and chew. In the Senate those who chew tobacco are Beck, Call, Edmunds, Fair, George, Harris, Hearst, Jones, of Florida, Logan, McPherson, Morrill, Saulsbury, Vance, Voorhees, Whitthorne and Wilson, of Maryland. Nearly all of them smoke also. Mr. Wilson uses snuff, as does "the patriarch," Brown, of Georgia. Captain Bassett, the venerable door-keeper, is an expert on the question of snuff, and he purchases it in quantities and furnishes it to those Senators who use it.

Senators Morrill and McPherson do not chew tobacco except in the form of cigars; that is, they cut up cigars for the purpose, and one cigar serves either of them for several days. Mr. Harris takes his in the form of plug, from which he can be seen in the Senate occasionally biting off a "chew." Mr. Vest was formerly a confirmed smoker and chewer, but after a severe illness and on advice of a physician he is said to have abandoned the use of tobacco. The other Senators who do not use tobacco in any form are Aldrich, Blair, Colquitt, Dawes, Dolph, Hoar, Jones, of Nevada, McMillan, Miller, Mitchell, of Oregon, Morgan, Pike, Plumb, Teller, Van Wyck and Payne. Mr. Ingalls smokes on rare occasions. Mr. Hale, after the exhilaration of a good dinner, indulges in a cigar. Mr. Collum once in a while at a dinner party or on some other social gathering smokes a cigar, and then complains for several days of the bad effect. Mr. Hoar formerly used tobacco, but he has abandoned the habit. Mr. Blair puts tobacco, liquors of all kinds and other evil things behind him. Mr. Eustis has the distinction of being the only member of the Senate who smokes cigarettes. As he spends much of his time in the cloak-room smoking he must consume many cigarettes in the course of a day. Mr. Cockrell confines his smoking to his own house, where with a clay pipe with a bamboo stem two feet long he apparently takes great comfort. Mr. Evarts only smokes after dinner. As he eats only two meals a day never taking any luncheon at the capitol, he does not smoke there. Though Mr. Evarts only eats twice a day, and is physically the most slender member of the Senate, he has the reputation of having a good appetite. A story is told of his attending a public dinner with the dyspeptic Mr. Hewitt, who remarked after scanning the bill of fare: "I don't see anything on the menu that I can eat," to which remark Mr. Evarts replied: "I don't see anything on the menu that I can't eat."

THE INTELLIGENCE OF DOGS.

Some Remarkable Examples of Canine Sagacity---A Conclusion.

Quite a remarkable paper on the dog's intelligence from the pen of a well-known French savant appears in The Popular Science Monthly. From its title: "What May Animals Be Taught," the writer's object, may be readily understood, which is to show a radical difference between the human and animal intelligence: He combats the theory generally accepted at the present day, that the dog's intelligence, however much it may differ from man's in degree, is the same in kind. Thus he says:

"If, while sitting at my table, I say to my son: 'Will you be so good as to bring me my slippers?' he will understand me. If I say the same thing to my dog, in the same tone and without moving, he will not understand me. I shall have to express myself in a particular tone of voice. He will understand: 'Mouston, bring the slippers!' or, 'Mouston, slippers!' or 'Mouston, bring!' But he will not understand the cool, calm request that is sufficient direction to my boy. Provided I make the accustomed gesture, the dog will obey, though I use the wrong word; and he will not obey, though I use the right word, if I speak in an indifferent tone as if to some one behind the scenes."

Now with all respect to the sagacity of this very clever writer, we beg leave to differ with him on the point raised, and with others who hold to the same theory. Their contention, is that the action of the dog in the case cited and in all similar cases, is the action of an automation or machine, made to run as it is directed without any discourse of reason.

That the dog will not understand as the boy does, the "cool, calm request," unless it is accompanied by some gesture or peculiar tone of voice to indicate what it wanted, we deny. Take for instance the historical case of the dog near Detroit, which was left on shore, while his master was on board a steamboat anchored in the middle of the river. The dog makes an effort to reach him by swimming toward the boat; but the current carries him down a considerable distance below where the steamer is anchored. As soon as the dog sees this, he immediately swims back again, and going higher up the shore, again strikes out for his master; the current carries him for the second time still below the boat, but not so far below as before. The third time he swims out, starting at a point still further up the river than when he started the second time. Thus he repeats the experiment several times more, being careful each time to start out a little higher up the stream than before, thus making allowance for the rapidity of the current in carrying him down stream, until finally he comes abreast of the steamer, and is taken aboard.

If the mental processes which the dog went through in making these successive experiments were not those of reason, and of reason precisely like that which a human being employes, what in the name of reason were they? And how can they be explained on any pretense or principle of automatic action?

Again, take the movements of the noble St. Bernard, which, a few years ago, accompanied his master through the principal cities of the United States, selling some sort of patent medicine. Many a time we have seen his master issuing orders to the dog in a low tone of voice and with his head bent down, as if to avoid giving instructions by any peculiarity of tone or any movement of the body. The orders were like these: "I want you to go to that wagon across the street, where the driver sits with his whip in his hand, and take a seat beside him;" or: "Go to that post down the street, where they hitch horses, and see if you can stand on it."

Immediately in each of these cases, and in others like them, the dog would deliberately obey the instructions given him, without his master raising his eyes, or indicating by any peculiarity of tone or gesture what he wished. And nothing could be more comical than to see the huge animal mount the post, and after, perhaps, repeated efforts plant his four feet in an upright position on the top, with scarcely room enough for all four, without putting one on top of another.

No human servant, however well drilled, could have obeyed the commands more punctually or precisely; and none could have performed the dog's feat. There is then no difference between the kind of intelligence shown by the dog and his master, however great the difference is in degree.

The Goat.

The common or domestic goat was originally a native of the highlands of Asia. Naturalists generally regard it as having descended from an animal found in the Caucasus Mountains and the hill country of Persia, called in the Persian language, the paseng. Its legs are longer than those of the common goat, and its horns are very much larger. It is not always easy to distinguish between the species and varieties of goats. The common goat has existed as a domestic animal in the Oriental countries from the very earliest times. From there it spread all over the world, manifesting a remarkable adaptability to climate and circumstances. In this diversity of surroundings, a great diversity of breeds has appeared, such as the Angora goat, the Syrian goat, the Cashmere goat the Guinea goat of Africa, and many others. No quadruped, except the dog, has shown such susceptibility of variation. These differences show most markedly in the quality and quantity of the hair, and in the relative abundance of the two coats, the long, silky outer covering and the softer woolly hair beneath it. Goats are found wild in mountainous countries only; they are very sure-footed on narrow ledges or rocks, and show great strength and ability in leaping. They also prefer as food the leaves and branches of shrubs and the herbs found on mountains to the herbage of the richest pastures. Among the Greeks and Romans the goat was sacrificed to Bacchus because of its tendency to injure grapevines by eating its young tendrils and leaves. The goat is not found wild in extreme Northern countries, but when under domestication thrives as well within a shed in the Northern district of Scandinavia as in the hottest parts of Asia and Africa. All the species of the goat are natives of the Old World. The Rocky Mountain goat, so-called, of North America, really belongs to the antelope family.

Bricks of Solid Gold.

The Emperor's throne at San-hai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and consequently the sub-prefect of Sochow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces or gold bricks for the purpose, under the escort of a wei-yuen. The taotai of Tung-chow is now in charge of them, and the wei-yuen has informed the board of works of their safe arrival. A deputy will soon be appointed by the board to examine them. It is said that these bricks are of the ordinary size, and that they are of solid gold.

Swiss Acquisitiveness.

Everywhere throughout Switzerland the traveler finds people who wish to sell him something, or who continually volunteer to do something for which they wish him to pay. As he drives along the country roads, little girls throw bunches of wild flowers into his carriage, and then run by its side expecting some money in return. By the roadside, in the most lonely places, he will find women and girls sitting behind little tables on which they are making lace, which, with a collection of tiny Swiss *chalets*, and articles of carved wood, they are very eager to sell. When the road passes near a precipitous mountain side, he will find a man with a long Alpine-horn, who awakens the echoes and expects some pennies. At another place a fenced yathway leads into a little wood and a notice informs him that he may enter and get a view of the Black Falls for four cents.

When I was at Grindelwald, a little village among the Higher Alps, I went part way up a mountain to visit a glacier. In the one which I visited, a long tunnel had been cut, and this led to a fairly large room hewn in the very heart of the glacier, and called the Ice Grotto. There were lamps placed about, by which the frigid passage was dimly lighted. The walls and roof of the tunnel were transparent for a considerable distance, and I could look into the very substance of the clear blue ice around me I followed my guide to the end of the tunnel, and into the grotto which was lighted by a single lamp. The moment I set foot inside this wonderful chamber, with walls, roof, and floor of purest ice, I heard a queer tinkling and thumping in one corner, and looking there, I saw two old women, each playing on a doleful little zither. They looked like two horrible old witches of the ice. Of course I knew that they were playing for my benefit; and I wondered if they always sat there in that enormous refrigerator, waiting for the visitors who might enter and give them a few centimes in return for their mournful strumming. But when I went out I found that the old woman soon followed, and I suppose they go into the glacier and ensconce themselves in their freezing retreat whenever they see a tourist coming up the mountain side.

A New Parasite Discovered.

At a meeting of the Toronto Natural History Society recently, the president, Mr. Willam Brodie, read a paper on a new parasite which he has discovered. He has found it on spear grass, timothy and June grass, and produced samples of these grasses which had been affected by the pest. In the popular mind the effects of this insect have been confused with blight and the weevil. He had found them near the joints of the grass. After some difficulty he had mounted several specimens. In one case he had an excellent opportunity to examine it. Though it was invisible to the naked eye yet under the microscope he could plainly distinguish its legs and sucking apparatus. It was a true mite and had no wings. In the age in which he calculated they lived one of these could travel not more than six feet, and as it could not fly be inferred that it must derive all its nourishment from the grass. His supposition was that the parent entered from the top and deposited the ova in a joint; that the brood thrived by sucking the juices of the grass, which shrunk and became weak and thin. He had not been able to observe sufficiently the parts and species of the grasses which were affected, and urged upon those of the members who possessed microscopes the importance of making a study of the parasite.

Days of Grace.

Great Britain, Ireland, Bergamo and Vienna, 3 days.

Frankfort, out of fair time, 4 days.

Leipsic, Naumberg and Augsburg, 5 days. Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Antwerp, Cologne, Breslau, Nuremburg and Portugal, 6 days.

Dantzic, Koningsburg and France, 10 days.

Hamburg and Stockholm, 12 days.

Naples, 8 days; Spain, 14 days; Rome, 15 days; Genoa, 30 days.

Leghorn, Milan and some other places in Italy, no fixed number of days.

Sundays and holidays are included in the respite days at London, Naples, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Middleburg, Dantzic, Koningsberg and France, but not at Venice, Cologne, Breslau, and Nuremburg. At Hamburg the day on which the bill or note falls due makes one of the days of grace, but it is not so elsewhere.

Three days' grace are allowed in North America, at Berlin, and in Scotland.

At Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other parts of Brazil, fifteen days,

In the United States the three days of grace are reckoned, exclusive of the day on which the note or bill falls due, and inclusive of the last day of grace.

Love is none the less free because it bows in glad obedience at the throne of law.

The worth of a state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it.